Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 26, 1826.

[VOL. X.] [NO. 477.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
r of insertions desired, or they will be
till forbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

Wanted,

NG MAN of genteel address, good habits,
integrity, (one from the country
referred) to make a tour through this
the purpose of procuring Subscribers to
e care, collecting Newspaper debts, &c.
advantages which an intelligent man
m the knowledge he could gain of
the acquaintance he could form with
spectable citizens, the salary would be
believed, would make it desirable.
JOHN MAC RAE.

ville, July 18—7t.

Notice.

ons indebted to the Subscriber, either
ment, Note, or Open Account, are re-
make immediate payment to *ANSON*
who is duly authorised to receive the
nt discharges. Those concerned will
attend to this notice immediately, or the
be handed to an officer for collection,
here.
GURDON DEMING.

1826—7-6-3t

THE DRAWING OF THE
yland State Lottery,
No. 7, is received.

AGAIN!!!

e pleasure of congratulating our friends
distributed in Fayetteville, another Prize

One Thousand Dollars!

sold to two Gentlemen living in town, in
ket, besides several smaller ones.

$1,320, a prize of $30,000,
e Number, each Number in the Lottery
—1—6—8—or—0, is entitled
a FOUR DOLLAR PRIZE.

ion Canal Lottery draws next
DAY.
olding prizes would do well to come for-
e, and renew them, at
Yates & McIntyre's.
Under La Fayette Hotel, *Fayetteville.*

THORITY OF THE STATE OF
ORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

e the publication of THE HISTORY
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$30,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
	10,000	10,000
	5,000	5,000
	2,000	2,000
	1,500	3,000
	1,000	8,000
	500	5,000
	200	3,600
	100	4,000
	50	2,500
	20	9,000
	10	10,500
	5	36,830
Prizes,	23,886 Tickets	119,430
Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

Blanks to a Prize.

es to be drawn in a day—to be comple-
's drawing. All numbers to be placed
, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE
will be entitled to a Prize of $200
..... 500
..... 600
..... 500
..... 500
..... 500
..... 500
..... 1,000
..... 1,000
..... 1,000
..... 1,000
..... 1,000
..... 1,000
..... 1,000
..... 1,500
day 5,000
day 10,000
..... 20,000

of the prizes floating in the wheel from
cement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

ayable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape
Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the
of the drawing, subject to a discount of
per cent. All prizes not demanded within
days from the completion of the drawing,
be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lot-

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Raleigh, April 1826.

attention of the North-Carolina public is
ly invited to the foregoing scheme. The
purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, se
the aid of those who are friendly to the
of literature and science, and the name
the gentleman who has consented to act as
ember in the management of the Lottery, is
a pledge of the fairness with which it will
ducted.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-
Office, Fayetteville.
69.4w.

For Sale,

200 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
Ten crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, as-
sorted
Ten kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
Fayetteville, July 26, 1826. 53tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

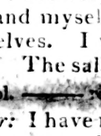
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some months since, negro TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet eight inches high, fleshy and muscular, one of his legs much bent in at the joint. It is supposed that he is harboured some where between my house and the University, or perhaps has made his way to Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in any jail in the State, so that I get him again, or on his delivery at my house.

I will also pay $40 to any person who will give me information so that I may be enabled to convict any white man or woman of harbouring him.

EDWARD JONES.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, June 1, 1826. } 70:4w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House has been opened for the reception of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed Rooms, with Bells, (so desirable to Travellers) this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, can be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;

BATHING ROOMS

Are also attached to the House; the BAR is furnished with the best Liquors that can be procured, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

July, 1826—34tf

An anxious mother wrote to her brother, an officer in the army, to the following effect:

"*My dear Brother*—I am in great distress for the want of a governess for my daughters. As you go much into the world, and see so great a variety of people, perhaps it may be in your power to assist me. As we are out of the reach of masters, I require a person who is a perfect mistress of music, drawing, dancing, geography, writing, arithmetic, and French. She must not only understand French grammatically, but must be able to speak it correctly and elegantly. A knowledge of Italian would be a great recommendation. Other essentials it is almost unnecessary to mention, for, of course, she must be a gentlewoman in her manners, well read, well principled, and very good tempered, fond of children, and not objecting to retirement; for we see very little company, and Mr. ——— and myself like to have our evenings to ourselves. I w sh her to be about twenty-five. The salary is —— &c.

To this letter Col. ——— replied as follows:

"*My dear Sister:* I have received your letter, and should be very glad to render you any assistance in my power. In the present case, however, I cannot give you any hopes of being serviceable to you. For many years I have been looking out for exactly such a woman as you describe—hitherto, wholly in vain. I shall continue my search; but should I be so fortunate as to succeed, I must frankly tell you, that I shall not make the lady your governess, but my own wife.

"I am, my dear sister, yours most affectionately."

One of the editors recollects (and he is not in the habit of forgetting,) that when comparatively a child, he was invited to dine, at Boston, with a living friend. After being seated awhile, listening to the conversation of men whose age and piety almost led him to an adoration, a young clergyman entered, and seeing the venerable Arch-Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic Church, Bishop Parker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Elliott, of the Presbyterian, and Dr. Stillman, of the Baptist, sitting on the same sofa, lifted up his hands and exclaimed, "Can it be possible that I find the heads of four denominations sitting together." The Arch-Bishop instantly answered, "Why should we not sit on the same seat here? We intend to be Christians, and I believe good ones. I trust we shall occupy the same seat in Heaven." How valuable would it be to society, if all men, of whatever religion, had the same charitable feelings. The earth would again approach nearer its primitive paradise.—*Coram's Champion.*

A man in New Orleans advertises that he has "invented a coach for travelling through the air with safety;" the advertiser says he can carry the mail and one or two passengers with him; and that his vehicle is completely manageable, except in severe gales of wind, when he can descend from his ærial voyage at pleasure. If proper assistance be given him, he will by next Christmas be ready to ascend from any appointed place, manœuvre and manage his coach with nearly the swiftness of a fowl, and show the world that man can travel through the air as well as on water!!!

Alexandria Gazette.

To prevent Corns from growing on the feet.—Easy shoes; frequently bathing the feet in lukewarm water, with a little salt or potashes dissolved in it.

The corn itself will be completely destroyed by rubbing it daily with a little caustic solution of potash, till a soft and flexible skin is formed.

Momentous Disclosure.—Dr. Mitchell, of New York, it is said, has announced his full belief in Captain Symmes's theory, and has started a doubt whether we are *inside or out.*—*Yeoman.*

Important Judicial Decision.—The additional security afforded in remitting Bank notes through the Post Office, by cutting them in two, and sending each half by a different mail, had been rendered doubtful for some time by a notice issued from the Bank of the United States that no payment would be made of any note of that Bank voluntarily cut in two or more pieces, unless all the parts of it should be produced. The doubt is now removed by a decision which gives that certainty to the security contemplated by those who used that mode of remittance.

The Democratic Press contains the opinion of Judge Washington, in the case of *Martin* vs. *The Bank of the United States*, argued at the last October session of the Circuit Court of the U. States, in Philadelphia, upon a statement of facts, which set forth, "that the plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of the U. S. amounting in the whole to 500 dollars, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors that the Bank would not pay cut notes, unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, Ohio, and forwarded in two parcels, by different mails, for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the plaintiff was for the full amount of the notes. The Judge in his decision treated the question as if the notice were brought home to the plaintiff; and decided, that the holder of a bank note has a legal right to cut it with a view to the security of the debt of which the note is the best evidence, and that the Bank, which is the debtor, cannot, by any declaration, however notified, affect the legal rights of its creditor who has not assented to the conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in opinion, and judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the notes."

The Brandywine.—This gallant ship, destined to be ever-memorable in American Naval annals as the bearer of the beloved Lafayette from the shores of America, is to proceed about the middle of next month to the Pacific, to take the place of the frigate United States. She is to be commanded, we understand, by Commodore Jacob Jones, at present one of the Commissioners in the Navy Board. The Secretary of the Navy consults the interests of it, and of the country, by thus confiding distant important commands to officers of tried gallantry, and approved talents and prudence. Commodore Jones has passed through one period of command in the Mediterranean, with the approbation of the Department and the country; and, by again absenting himself on a three years' service from his home and his family, gives a new proof of his readiness to sacrifice private comfort at the call of duty, and sets to officers of inferior grade an example worthy of their regard and imitation.

Bult. Pat.

The Jubilee was celebrated in New London in a new and striking manner, which is thus announced in the Connecticut Mirror:

Occurrences of the week.—It so happened, that we spent the last week, and of course the last 4th of July, in New London. It is said that to every good picture there should be three lights, and in our view this "principal of the pyramid" was emblazoned gloriously. The Declaration of Independence was read with *emphasis.* OLD HUNDRED was sung by every body in the Meeting House—and it held on that occasion nearly all the town,—and thirdly, the year of Jubilee was proclaimed at the dinner, and the sheriff was directed to open the prison doors and bring in his bill. On this last point we may be allowed to go into particulars. Before the wine was circulated, a gentleman, (Mr. Law,) proposed to the President, (Judge Perkins,) that the company present make a general Jail Delivery of debtors, be the amount of their debts more or less. The motion was carried unanimously—the sheriff was ordered by authority of the President of the day, to open the doors and *bring in his bill.* The plate was passed, and when the first, second, and third gentlemen, among whom was Capt. Geo. Rogers of the Navy, had put in $20 each, and others were emptying their pockets, the sheriff rose and told the company that there was enough; or if not, that he would look to the remainder. A committee was appointed to see a general clearing out, and the debtors were addressed by the President with a delicacy admirably suited to the occasion; for, instead of reminding them that they were free, they were taken by the hand and invited to drink a glass of wine, by which was probably understood as many glasses as they wanted.

An awkward mistake.—A countryman travelling in the Highlands of Scotland when the snow was drifted so as to be level with some of the cottages, actually stepped into a chimney top, and fell souse into a large peat fire. Confounded by this sudden transition, and perceiving nothing but fire about him, he thought he had got into the infernal regions. The terrified inmates pulled him out of the fire, much frightened and a good deal scorched.

The Missionaries who lately contrived to get a peep at Canton within the walls, describe the streets as very narrow—'from *three* to *seven feet* wide only.'

From the Essex (Mass.) Register.

DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS.

On Tuesday last, closed the half century since the patriots and sages of this country proclaimed its independence, and with its parting rays the spirit of the elder ADAMS ascended to heaven. That bold and energetic spirit which inspired the councils of America with the determination to become independent, has ascended on high, and that eloquent tongue which urged its declaration on the fourth of July, 1776, on the fourth of July, 1826, was palsied in death. Thus has terminated, and gloriously terminated, the virtuous and patriotic life of JOHN ADAMS; blessed by his country, honoured by the world, and immortal as history. Amidst the bosom of his family, the patriarch of the revolution has closed his mortal career, viewing, as a patriarch of old, before his closing eyes, the expanding glories of his country, the fruits of his exertions, and the blessings purchased by him for posterity. The ideas which occupy our minds in contemplating his character, and the period allotted by heaven for gathering him to his fathers, fill our hearts with such feelings as disable us from searching in books for the record of many memorable incidents of his life, and we can only present such facts as are present to our memory. His virtues and services will employ the most eloquent tongues in the nation, and his history be written by its ablest historian. His life and history are the history of liberty and the rights of man, triumphing over oppression, and founding a lasting empire on the broad foundation of the people's will, and the happiness of the governed.

President Adams was educated at Cambridge, and to the profession of the law.—So eminent was his standing in that profession, that at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but he declined this office. Amid the force of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he dared to undertake the defence of the British troops. His success in this trial was complete. It evinced his talents and his strong sense of justice and official duty. A less intrepid spirit would not have dared to stem the current of popular indignation by engaging in such a cause. But it is not in his professional life but in his political, that we are to trace his glorious career. He soon sacrificed his profession and every thing to the liberties of his fellow citizens and the independence of his country. In 1770, he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774, a member of the Council, but was negatived by Gov. Gage, from the part he took in politics. From 1770 and previous, and until 1776, he was constantly engaged, and took a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He was one of the earliest that contemplated the independence of the country, and her separation from the mother country. No man in the Congress of 1776 did so much as he did to procure the declaration of Independence. It is believed that the motion was made by a member from Virginia at his suggestion, that he seconded the motion and sustained it by most powerful and resistless argument. By his influence also, Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of the committee who framed the declaration. His reason for procuring the motion to come from Virginia, and of placing one of her delegation at the head of the Committee, was to engage the hearty co-operation of that great State in the work of independence. By the committee who were appointed on the subject of a separation from the mother country, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were appointed a sub-committee to frame a Declaration of Independence. The draft reported, was that of Mr. Jefferson, and he has deservedly received great credit for it. But those who consider how much easier it is to draft a report than to procure its passage and adoption, and who reflect, that Mr. Jefferson never spoke in public, and that John Adams was the bold and daring spirit of the Congress of 1776, and the eloquent advocate of its boldest measures, cannot fail to award him the highest honor which the adoption of that declaration could confer. From the declaration of Independence until the peace, Mr. Adams was employed in the same glorious cause. Whilst Washington, at the head of our armies, was fighting the battles of Liberty, and defending our country from the ravages of the enemy, Adams was employed in a service less brilliant, but scarcely less important.—Through the whole war, he was exerting his talents at the various courts of Europe, to obtain loans and alliances, and every succor to sustain our armies and the cause of Liberty and our Independence. Nor did his labors cease until he had accomplished every object for which he was sent abroad, nor until he had sealed our Independence by a Treaty of Peace, which he signed, with Great Britain.

Immediately after the Treaty of Peace, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain;—on the adoption of the Constitution he was elected first Vice President of the United States. During the whole period of the Presidency of Washington, Mr. Adams was Vice President. He was as uniformly consulted by Washington as though he had been a member of his cabinet, on all important questions. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint. Too independent himself to wear the trammels of either party, he was warmly supported by neither. Too open for concealment, and perfectly void of guile and intrigue, he practised no arts to secure himself in power. At the expiration of the first term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.

When the foreign aspect of our country became clouded, and difficulties overshadowed it, he came forth, the warmest advocate of the rights of the country, and of those measures of the administration calculated to sustain them. His letter in defence of our seamen against foreign impressment, is one of the ablest and most irresistible arguments in the English language. So satisfied were those who had been politically opposed to him, of his merits and services, that he was selected by the republicans of Massachusetts, as their candidate for Governor, on the death of Gov. Sullivan—but he declined again entering into public life. He was one of the electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this State, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was unanimously elected their President. On his declining this honor, unanimous resolutions were passed by this great assembly of five hundred, selected from all parties, expressive of their exalted sense of his merits and public services.

The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied, and unstained. There was no Christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil; the kindest of husbands and the best of fathers. To the excellent precepts and education which he gave his children, the nation are undoubtedly indebted for having at this time at their head his eldest son.

President Adams was serene and tranquil to the last. Conscious of having performed his duty, and of a life well spent and devoted to his country, the blasts of calumny which assailed his declining years never ruffled the serenity of his mind. He regarded them as little as the troubled elements, for he knew that like them they would soon subside, and that then, every thing would be like his own bosom, peace and sunshine. To say that he had weak points and foibles, is but to say that he was a man. But his defects were those of a bold and daring spirit, an open, generous, and confiding heart. He knew no guile and he feared none. Having no selfish purposes to answer, he practised no arts to effect them. At the age of ninety, at the completion of a half century from the commencement of that revolution he had been so instrumental in effecting, he sunk by gradual decay into the arms of death. He lived to see his country's liberties placed on a firm and immovable basis, and the light of liberty which she diffused enlightening the whole earth. On the Jubilee of Independence, his declining faculties were roused by the rejoicings in the metropolis. He inquired the cause of the salutes, and was told it was the fourth of July. He answered, "it is a great and glorious day." He never spake more. Thus his last thoughts and his latest words were like those of his whole life, thoughts and words which evinced a soul replete with love of country and interest in her welfare.

Mr. Adams died with his impressions lively to the last hour of life. About ten days previously to the Jubilee, the Committee of Arrangements in Quincy addressed a note to him requesting his company on the occasion. An answer was sent in writing—and he replied, besides, to the Committee, "I shall not be present in body, but in spirit I shall be with you." The signature to the answer is the last he ever wrote, and is said to be clearer from blemishes than any he has made for several years. On the following Saturday, he rode in a coach for a short distance. On the morning of the Jubilee, he awoke at the ringing of the bells and the firing of cannon; the servant who watched with him said, do you know, Sir, what day it is? "O yes!" he replied, "it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you all."

In the forenoon, the Orator of the day, Mr. Whitney, called to see him with a clergyman. They found him seated in a large arm chair, and Mr. Whitney, in the course of the interview, asked him for a sentiment, to be delivered at table in the afternoon.—He said, I will give you "*Independence forever.*" After a few moments had elapsed, a lady present asked him if he wished to add any thing to the toast, and he said, not a syllable. This was delivered within an hour of his dissolution in the evening.

Late in the afternoon, he appeared to be a little uneasy, and he requested to be turned in his bed, which was done—after which time he gradually sunk away, and his spirit departed with the setting sun.

Boston Ev. Gaz.

We are told that a gentleman who stood at the bed-side of Mr. Adams during the firing of the guns in Quincy, in honor of Independence, asked him if he was not disturbed by the noise: no, said he, every gun adds five minutes to my existence.—*Salem Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

New York, July 14.

The packet ship Bayard, from Havre, brings us our Paris files to the 31st of May, inclusive. We are also indebted to Capt. Robinson for the latest paper.

The proposition of M. de Noailles, which at our last accounts was pending before the Chamber of Deputies, for an allowance to the French Consuls in the Levant of a sum of money, to redeem Greek Captives, was rejected by a great majority. Out of 300 present not more than 50 rose in its favor. In the course of the discussion (which was curious,) M. de Villele, in opposing the proposition, said, in relation to the Greeks, "diplomacy will soon put an end to the evils that are deplored, and will obtain that pacification which seems so much desired; the Cabinets of Europe have not been so indifferent to the interests of the Greeks as orators have proclaimed. I venture to declare this much."

Napoli and Athens are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians. There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of Ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast. Ibrahim had, according to the Journal des Debats, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and pairs of ears, that the Sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

New York, July 15.

Capt. Dickinson, of the ship Triton, arrived at Boston from Constadt, which place he left on the 24th May, reports that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander, died about the 10th May, on her way from Taganroke to Moscow.

This report is probably true, Capt. Dickinson's accounts from Russia being a fortnight later than those received yesterday by way of Havre. The latest dates in the Paris papers of 31st May, were of 10th May from St. Petersburg; and then it was said great apprehensions were entertained for the life of the Empress.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Philadelphia, July 18.

The ship Algonquin, capt. Dixey, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool. We have been politely favored with Liverpool papers to the 8th and London papers to the evening of the 6th of June, brought by the Algonquin.

Cotton remained steady and in good demand, at former prices.

Parliament was prorogued on the 31st of May; and the king had sent a message to it, declaring his intention to dissolve that body without delay, and order a new election. The canvass for seats in the new house of commons had commenced all over the kingdom. The king's speech also declared, that the Burmese war had been terminated by a treaty on highly honorable terms, that his earnest endeavors had been used to prevent the breaking out of hostilities among nations, and to put an end to those which still unhappily exist, as well in America as in Europe. He also adverts to the distresses which have prevailed among the manufacturing classes; to the patience with which they had been generally borne, and to the hope that they were in a course of gradual abatement.

No additional intelligence appears in the London papers from Greece.

New-York, July 19.

We have to-day regular files of the Caracas Colombiano to the 28th ult., inclusive. There is apparently in Venezuela much fermentation on the subject of a change in the form of government of Colombia. Venezuela and the other provinces, or intendencies as they were formerly called, are desirous of the establishment of a federal republic, preserving the central power at Bogota, but enjoying each within its own limits, local sovereignty. In short, it is wished to assimilate the government of Colombia to that of the United States. The Colombiano enlists warmly in this scheme.

Of Bolivar the accounts are uncertain;—some representing him as in upper Peru, others, as at Panama. It is certainly a misfortune to Colombia that he is absent from his country in its actual condition.

Buenos Ayres.—A letter from an officer of the United States' Ship Cyane, dated at Rio, on the 29th of May, states that the Buenos Ayrean Government had appointed Don Jose Marino minister to the United States, and General Alvear Minister to Panama.—*Nat. Int.*

Theory of the Earth.—A gentleman of fortune in New York has been so far convinced of the correctness of Mr. Reynolds' Theory of the Earth, that he has offered to fit out a vessel for an expedition to the *south pole*. Mr. Reynolds is to accompany the person who prepares the expedition, which, it is said, is not undertaken upon any expectation of finding the earth formed of concentric spheres, but in the belief that great advantages may accrue to the country from a further scientific examination, and discovery of Islands, &c. It is hinted that, though no pecuniary aid will be required to buy and fit out the vessel, aid will be asked of the public to furnish a scientific corps.

The Sea Serpent—Spoken recently by Captain Holdredge, of one of the Liverpool Packets, has arrived on the coast, and is paying us another of his annual visits. By a letter from the master of a coasting vessel, it appears that he was within a short distance of Cape Cod lighthouse.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Jefferson Fund.—A question is making in the public prints of the North, what is to become of the fund which was raised for the relief of Thomas Jefferson? One person says, return it to the original contributors. Another person, with a little more generosity, advises to erect a monument to the memory of the Illustrious Dead: Which proposition is met by Mr. Walsh with the fine scripture quotation: "If a son shall ask *bread* of any of you that is a father, will ye give him a *stone?*"—Another writer in a Philadelphia paper, proposes to call a meeting of the contributors and to impress upon them the *peculiar* propriety (as they have the Hall of Independence among *them*) to erect a statue in the Square of Independence, commemorative of the event of the Declaration of Independence and of its illustrious author. But surely (says the Aurora) "the fund should be applied to the same purpose that Mr. Jefferson himself would have applied it, had he lived to receive it; to the benefit of his daughter and her family. While on his death bed he said that he had done for his country and mankind, all that he could, and that he now resigned his soul without fear to his God, and his daughter to his country. New York judiciously appropriated her contribution, so as to afford him comfort and consolation in his last moments; and we trust that such an application will be made of the money in the hands of the different committees as he himself would have made of it. The committees should be viewed in the light of executors; his will has been fully made known; and may it be religiously fulfilled." For our own parts, we fully sympathize with this feeling—and would go one step farther in our wishes: that if these contributions be not already sufficient, they may be extended so as to secure Monticello at least to his only and beloved child. We find in the last Baltimore papers, the Jefferson *Lottery* advertised by Yates & McIntyre, under the management of Messrs. John Brockenborough, P. N. Nicholas and Richard Anderson. It embraces three prizes—viz. the Monticello estate valued at $71,000; the Shadwell Mills at 30,000; and the Albemarle estate at 11,500:—3 prizes, and 11,477 blanks. The Lottery is to be formed by the ternary combination of 42 nos. producing 11,480 tickets: the 1st, 2d and 3d nos. drawn out of the wheel to be entitled to the Monticello estate; the 4th, 5th and 6th to the Shadwell Mills; and the 7th, 8th and 9th to the Albemarle estate. It is contemplated to draw the Lottery at the latter end of October: till the 1st Oct. the price of tickets will be $10 —The Agents of the Managers say:

"The tickets in the *Jefferson Lottery* had been prepared in April last; but the offering of them for sale was postponed, at the request of the committee of the Citizens of New York, appointed with the view of raising funds sufficient to purchase up the Lottery, burn the tickets on the day of our Jubilee, and supersede the drawing of the Lottery altogether. That noble and heart-cheering plan failed in part, and the tickets must now therefore be sold, and the Lottery be drawn. It is said, however, that the funds raised, and expected to be raised in the United States, (exclusive of those for tickets,) will be sufficient to purchase the Monticello Prize, from the fortunate holder of the ticket drawing it, and thus preserve that estate for the descendants of the Author of the Declaration of Independence. We cannot but hope, and believe, that an act so necessary for the honour of the country will be accomplished."

The death of Mr. Jefferson is thus noticed in a letter from his grandson to a gentleman in New York:

Monticello, July 4, 1826.

"I have withheld my letter to announce, not, as I had vainly hoped, my beloved grandfather's restoration, but, alas! his death. He expired this day, ten minutes before 1 P. M. I have to return for him, his and my own eternal gratitude for the comfort and consolation which the unexampled kindness of yourselves and the New-York Committee afforded him in his last moments. He died, as he had lived, the same calm, serene, benevolent, great man—cheerfully committing his soul to his God, and his child to his country: gratified in his only wish, that this day and hour should be the moment of his death.

THOMAS J. RANDOLPH."

A timely incident.—We are informed by the Recorder, that the clause of Mr. Th. J. Randolph's letter, which we publish above, referring to the kindness afforded to Mr. Jefferson in his last moments, by the N. York Committee, was elicited by the following circumstance. The Recorder received information that Mr. Jefferson being then in declining health, was perplexed and harassed by a number of inexorable creditors, whose demands, though severally small, Mr. J. was utterly unable to meet. The consciousness of this fact, and the increased importunities of these creditors, visibly wore upon the health and spirits of the sage. But no sooner did a knowledge of the fact reach the ears of the Recorder, than, with his wonted kindness and alacrity, he had an interview with Mr. McIntyre, one of the contractors for the Jefferson Lottery, summoned the committee together, and remitted to Mr. J. the sum of 7500 dollars. This sum immediately relieved him from the pressing exigencies of the moment, satisfied those patriots who otherwise would have taken the pound of flesh, and smoothed the patriot's pathway to the grave! The remittance was a precious boon, in a trying moment; and we rejoice that it went from New York.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We have learned from a source entirely to be relied on, that Mr. Jefferson left a Will, in which he gave all his property, "the legal estate and actual possession" to his grand-son Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Mr. Trist, a gentleman who married one of his grand daughters, and a Mr. Garrett, one of neighbors, in trust for the sole use and benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and appointed his grandson Thomas Jefferson Randolph his sole Executor. We have thought it proper to state these facts, that those generous citizens who have stepped forward to relieve that good man from his embarrassments, may know to whom to send their contributions, and to suggest to them the propriety of bestowing their donations in the same language of Mr. Jefferson's Will: "to Thomas J. Randolph in trust for the sole use and benefit of Mrs. Randolph his mother," or for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's creditors—and Thomas J. Randolph's whole estate being, as we understand, pledged for the payment of his grand-father's debts, there can be no doubt of the money's being properly applied. We do not hesitate to say, that if it had pleased Divine Providence to have spared our lamented Jefferson a few months longer, he would have had the satisfaction to have seen all his debts paid by his fellow citizens. It is no less their duty—we are sure it is no less their inclination to do it now.

Balt. Chron.

Anecdote of John Adams.—Com. Tucker commanded the public ship which carried out Mr. Adams on his first embassy to Europe, early in the Revolutionary war. On the voyage, she was attacked by a British cruiser. When the action began, Mr. Adams was walking on the quarter deck. The commodore pressed him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused, and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

Charles Carroll.—Among other facts stated by Dr. Rowan, in his oration delivered in New York, while dwelling upon the remarkable coincidence of the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, on the very day upon which, fifty years ago, they affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence, was, that Mr. Carroll did not sign that instrument until afterwards. The facts, we believe, are, that Mr. Carroll, being a Catholic, at the time the Declaration was made was absent upon a secret mission to the Catholics of Lower Canada, whom it was hoped to bring to the patriotic cause. He returned twenty-one days after the Declaration had been promulgated, and immediately enrolled his name among those of his compatriots. Thus, though the last, he was not a reluctant signer of the memorable document.

RECORD.

Presidents of Congress, under the Confederation.

1774 Peyton Randolph.	1781 John Hanson.
1774 Henry Middleton.	1782 Elias Boudinot.
1775 John Hancock.	1783 Thomas Mifflin.
1777 Henry Laurens.	1784 Rich'd Henry Lee.
1778 John Jay.*	1786 Nathaniel Gorham.
1779 Saml. Huntingdon.	1787 Arthur St. Clair.
1780 Thomas M'Kean.	1788 Cyrus Griffin.

*Alive in 1826.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. George Washington, from 1789 to 1797.—Died, December 14, 1799.
2. John Adams, from 1797 to 1801.—Died, July 4, 1826.
3. Thomas Jefferson, from 1801 to 1809.—Died, July 4, 1826.
4. James Madison, from 1809 to 1817.
5. James Monroe, from 1817 to 1825.
6. John Quincy Adams, from 1825.

Lexington, Ky. July 7.

A public dinner will shortly be given to Mr. H. Clay, who, with Mrs. Clay, arrived in town yesterday. The friends of Mr. Clay have long availed themselves of every suitable opportunity afforded them to express their confidence in his talents and integrity, and have never deemed it more necessary than at the present time, when both are so powerfully assailed in almost every section of the Union.—*Gazette.*

We observe it stated in the Baltimore Patriot, that Commodore Porter "had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mexican Navy." We have now the best grounds for believing—having seen letters from the Commodore himself as late as the 21st of June—that this information is, to say the least, *premature*. The most splendid offers had been made to the Commodore, not only by the Mexican, but by the Colombian Government, which, if accepted, would give him a most elevated and important naval rank; but he had thus far given no decisive reply to repeated and urgent solicitations, and we think it not at all improbable that, under all circumstances, the Commodore will return to his native country, to spend his last days in a service to whose glory he has so richly contributed.—*Nat. Jour.*

The British Brig of War Frolic, at New-York, fired a salute on the 4th July. A handsome compliment which is duly appreciated.

Already we have received accounts of eight or ten persons killed or maimed by the bursting of cannon in firing salutes on the late anniversary. We have received one more to swell the number. At Circleville, in Ohio, Captain William Leiby died, on the 5th inst. in consequence of an injury received on the preceding day by the bursting of a cannon. We should not be surprized if the number of deaths on the day of Jubilee, in the U. States, from this cause, accurately collected, should amount to fifty.—*Nat. Int.*

Luther Martin.—It is stated in the Baltimore Gazette, that the well known defence and support of Col. Aaron Burr, on his trial for treason, by this eminent lawyer, were gratefully rewarded by affording him an asylum in his old age, when enfeebled in body, and more enfeebled in mind, by paralysis, with which he was afflicted during several years at the close of his life.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, gives the following intelligence from Spain. "Such is the wretchedness of the peninsula, that a rector of the environs of Bergantina has placed himself at the head of his parishioners, who are able to bear arms, and has gone out to seek his fortune upon the highway." Pious leader of his flock!

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New-York, July 15.

The Green County Bank, and the Hudson Bond Issuing Company, we really do not know what its business was, are reported in *the street*, to-day, as having stopped payment.

The U. S. Lombard Association and the Franklin Manufacturing Company were yesterday reported, in Wall-st. as delinquent. Both corporations have, as we are informed, issued bonds—which it was never intended, we presume, by the acts incorporating them, that they should do. Experience and suffering may, perhaps, lead us at length to the salutary conviction, that charters granting to men in their corporate capacities, the right to do acts, which as individuals they may not do, and exempting them at the same time from personal responsibility, are unwise and dangerous.—*American.*

July 17.

The Tradesman's Bank, in Chatham street, have this day closed their doors in consequence of an injunction issued by Judge Edwards restraining them from banking operations; their notes are in consequence refused at the other banks. It is confidently stated by the Cashier, that the Bank is perfectly sound, and that as soon as the injunction can be dissolved, its payments and business will be renewed. The injunction is said to have been granted on the application of an ex-director, declaring under oath, that he did not consider his property and interest in the bank, safe.

A steady run is maintained upon the Fulton Bank, which however continues its payments.

The shock which has been given to the monied affairs of the city, by the occurrences of the last few days, is excessive, but may, if not magnified by panic, and unfounded apprehension, prove salutary in the end. The old banks of the city, whose affairs have been prudently conducted, and whose management has long been, and still is, committed to men of well known means, prudence and character, remain unaffected by the bursting of the bubbles around them.—*ib.*

July 18.

There was another explosion at about 12 o'clock to-day, and one which threatens fearful ravages, as it is supposed to be a very heavy one. We mean the stoppage of the Life and Fire Insurance Company. There is a great crowd in Wall and William streets, and reports are as usual very contradictory. Some allege that it is an absolute and heavy failure, while others assert that it is only a "suspension" of payment in consequence of the inability of the Company to raise a large amount of money, which was wanted, on their securities.

July 19.

There is no new occurrence of moment today in Wall-street. The failure of the Life and Fire Company yesterday, the parent, we believe, or inventor of the bond-issuing system, produced much sensation, and will produce much individual distress. The lowest estimate we have heard of bonds issued by this company carries the amount up to $600,000. The run on the banks has ceased. There is no danger to be apprehended as to them.—*ib.*

JOHN RANDOLPH.

We have met with nothing in all the newspaper notices of John Randolph, whether laudatory or vituperative, which, in our humble estimation, can vie with the following picture, in point of fidelity. It is from a paper published at Lebanon, Pa.

Boston Galaxy.

Mr. Randolph.—This extraordinary individual—half madman and half sage—with a little of the saint and somewhat of the devil, has departed for Europe, hoping, perhaps, that the balmy breath of the ocean will tranquilize the agitation of his nerves, and disperse the vapors of his brain.

He has contrived, during the last session, as he has on many former ones, to disturb the sober realities of a republican government, by a little chivalry, a sprinkling of poetry, and a more than proportionate quantity of nonsense. Like his favorite Don Quixote, he is learned on all subjects, and mad on one. He knows an infinite deal of history, has an uncommonly retentive memory, is a logician, a metaphysician, a poet; has a most acute mind; his lips have been touched by the living coal of eloquence, and he possesses, probably in a greater degree than any man now in existence, the wonderful faculty of enchanting the attention of his hearers—but, notwithstanding all this, *he will fight windmills.* We do not mean to say that he always finds fault without cause; some of his attacks are peculiarly just in their direction; and the double-edged sword of his wrath falls occasionally on the guilty head. But it is alike dangerous to innocence and wickedness; he will destroy both in order that the latter may not escape. He is an insane knight-errant—he goes forth to rescue distressed damsels and punish giants—and he kills both damsels and giants. He acts on the same sagacious principle of Herod—to destroy all the innocents in order to make sure of a single victim.

There is nothing generous in his character—he drank the bitter cup, and he wishes every one else to drink it likewise. Nothing can propitiate him; death will not protect from his vengeance. Like the royalists on the accession of Charles II., he would dig up the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton and carry them to the gallows. Like the vulture, he preys upon the corpse. Like the fly, if there is one sore in a man's body, (and what man's character is without its sore—its little fault) he will fasten upon it with a filthy voracity.

He has injured the reputation of the Senate, that illustrious body which has heretofore stood foremost in the affections of the people. On its floor he has shocked female modesty—he has dug up and fed on the ashes of our immortal Rush—he has emptied the vials of his wrath in every direction, unmindful upon whose head the poison has fallen. But he has told some bol
which have shaken some breasts
ribly, than the writing on the w
voluptuous Belchazzar.

From the Charleston Mercury, of

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Meeting of the friends and
of General Andrew Jackson, whic
poned on Saturday last, in consequ
receipt of the intelligence of the d
Adams, took place yesterday at the
Notwithstanding the inclemency o
ther, the assemblage of people w
merous and highly respectable. Se
most distinguished and venerable
ary soldiers attended, whose pr
cheered by repeated plaudits. The
Lee resumed the chair, and Jacob
acted as Secretary. James L. P
Attorney General, after addressi
in a very animated manner, submi
amble and Resolutions which will
low. They were seconded by Be
Esq., who also addressed the Cha
was followed by I. E. Holmes, Es
Judge Richardson, and the Hon. J
The question being taken upon t
and Resolutions, separately, they
cessively, unanimously adopted.
cheers and plaudits of the assem
following are the Preamble and R
as agreed to:—

The friends of ANDREW JACKSON
Charleston, South Carolina, being con
the maintenance of Liberty in a free St
sary to resist with energy in the begin
croachment on the privileges of the
dering that the election of their Chief
one of the most important privileges of
the United States; that the spirit of the
and a due regard for the common good,
this privilege should be so exercised, as
voice of the people efficient in the el
President; and believing that to counter
of management or corruption, to exer
lege with effect, and prevent the transf
tion to the House of Representatives,
cert among the people themselves, are
that such measures as may tend to unit
fect to the votes of the people, are log
and proper at this time, have assembled
ing to express their sentiments with r
next election, that the same may be k
fellow citizens, throughout the United
submitted to the judgment of the impar

1. *Therefore Resolved, as the sense of* That it is highly expedient for the be
the Republic, that the choice of a Pres
next election, should not devolve on the
presentatives.

2. *Resolved*, That the eminent public
votion to his country, and severe repul
ples of Andrew Jackson, entitle him to
of his fellow-citizens; and qualify him
degree for the office of Chief Magistra
States.

3. *Resolved*, That our confidence in
triotism and public virtues of this distin
zen, is deservedly increased by the proof
ness of mind, as exhibited in the late e
President of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That it be, and the sa
strongly recommended to the friends of A
son, throughout the United States, to a
ther as we have done, to express their
merits, in order that it may be felt and
all, that Andrew Jackson is the choice
of this great Republic.

6. *Resolved*, That we highly approve
duct of our Senators and Members in
Representatives, who in the late session
have maintained the true principles of t
tion and the best interests of the country
ly zeal and convincing eloquence.

THOMAS LEE,

Jacob Axson, Secretary.

From the National Intelligen

The following letter from a
friend at Lexington, Ky. announce
rible catastrophe which preceded
tion of the miserable wretch who
the cold-blooded and atrocious cr
sassinating Solomon P. Sharp, an
fluence of hate and vindictiveness
which, being judged to death by m
gone to render an account to his

Lexington, 8th Jul

Pursuant to his sentence, Beauchamp
yesterday at Frankfort, after *killing* (as
tempting to kill himself. About the ti
which he was to be executed, he asked
allow him to converse with his wife
men left the room and soon heard a scre
B. They ran back, and found her
two stabs in her breast, and her husban
to kill himself. He had inflicted on
wound, but not a mortal one, when
stopped by the guard. As one knife
found in the jail, it is not certain whe
was killed by her husband or by her
Both of them had taken a large portion
which failed in its purpose, and the k
last resort.

"Mrs. B. had been urging her hus
course, and promised to accompany h
but he refused for a long time. A m
pair can seldom be found in any count
of them believed in the Christian reli
the least respect for religion. Gentlem
legal attainments had given opinions that
isted to punish murder, and I presume
expected a pardon. When that failed,
to his natural desperate feelings. I write
formation of persons arriving from Frank
ing the result of this most distressing case
teresting to you. The circumstances
correctly given—that both Beauchamp a
are dead there can be no doubt."

There is a factory in Delaware
Penn. which, when completed, w
said, turn out *thirty thousand yards*
ton cloth a week. This strikes us
thing wonderful; but what is th
compared with Mr. Ashton's fa
Hyde, near Liverpool, which
from five to six hundred power loo
is said in an English paper now be
"actually to manufacture a piece o
every minute in the day."

A Man of Sense.—A gentleman in P
or some where about, being one
brown study, fell into an earnest c
tion with himself. His wife in th
room hearing him, and having a fe
riosity to know whom her other h
talking with, carefully opened th
and finding him entirely alone, exc
"My dear, why do you talk to you
"Because," he replied, "I like to t
man of *sense*."

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

the Macon (Geo.) Messenger, July 11.
ral Volunteer Companies have offered
ices to the Governor for the purpose
ecting our Commissioners in running
e between this State and Alabama.—
Mr. Fulton's letter, in our columns to-
will appear that their services may be
ur. The Cherokees have declared in
"an Indian never lies in Council"]
y shall oppose the running of the line,
ir they may carry their mad folly is
. Should they attempt it, they must
ake retribution such an act would de-

following call upon the Hancock coun-
ow, we copy from the Georgia Report-
3d inst.:

Notice.—The Hancock Troop of Cavalry
ll, that on Tuesday next, at their meeting
ers of officers, they will be called upon to
ir services as volunteers to protect our Civil
the Commissioners against the Cherokee
They must be in uniform: arms will be fur-

mpany will probably be ordered out in a
with other companies of Cavalry, that
accomplish the same object. It is desira-
not necessary, to ascertain the probable
of the Company on the occasion; no time
be lost in making a return of our strength
men.

We hoped that numbers will volunteer on
mpany, who never belonged to the Compa-
ny, if we are under the necessity of going,
and cheerfully. The commanding officer
requested to receive all those able and dispo-
sitioned, and join the Company for the pur-
pose of meeting the threats of the Indians.

SOPHOS STAPLES.

SELECTED JUBILEE TOASTS.

At Boston, (Mass.)

The Pulpit—his long speeches are like a ped-
lar's pack—full of notions, but not Yankee notions.
The Statesmen—makers of the revolution—they risked
their all upon the great end, and gave short
shrift to the means, in "the times that tried men's
souls."

At Concord. (N. H.)

The Constitution—In the vigor of his days: but dear
when large, speculating, and an extravagant
old age.

The Union—The only legitimate slave holders among
us.

At Providence. (R. I.)

The Stamp Act—The Stamp Act, the
Tea Act of Three Acts.—The Stamp Act, the
Boston Port Act, which introduced the
Genius of American Independence and
the Union—the benefit of ten millions of people.
The Surviving Soldiers of the Revolution—and the
due execution of the Pension Act. After the
Congress of Congress may the only inventory they
take of action, be the inventory of their hon-
ors.

At Hartford. (Conn.)

The Alliance—A night-mare sitting on the
breast of Europe—may the touch of Liberty soon
awake her!

From the examination of all the accounts of the
celebrations of the 4th of July, we find that,
in respect at least, the procession in this
city was the most interesting of any in the
country, a village having assembled a much lar-
ger number of the survivors of the revolution
than in any other place. In addition to 116
assembled in this town there were 45 in New-
port, one hundred and fifty-five
veterans, nearly the whole of whom
were in the state of Rhode Island. Here
is striking evidence of the fact as-
certained by Mr. Hunter in his
late visit to Rhode-Island, in proportion,
to a greater number of soldiers for
the ordinary war than any other of the
States.—Providence Journal.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth
streets, on Tuesday evening last, thrown
into consternation by a report that a
certain brick house, opposite the African
Church, was haunted: and that a ghost had
been traversing the rooms several previ-
ous nights in consequence. about dusk, a
crowd of five or six hundred persons assem-
bled in front of the above mentioned house,
which was uninhabited by all that's mortal,
since its last tenant had met a violent
death. Those who had seen "the Ghost,"
declared it was an exact resemblance of the
late suicide: sundry 'wise saws' were
delivered on the occasion; and the Witch of En-
dor was quoted in opposition to Dr. Ferrar,
when all stood in breathless expectation of the
appearance of his ghostship, until one more
valiant than the rest volunteered to make
a journey into the house, and lay the
ghost in the Red Sea, or somewhere else.—
The ceremony of exorcism, however, was much
opposed by many faithful old dames, who
dissuaded our hero from the adven-
turous attempt: but he was determined, and
his determination gave courage to half a do-
zen who followed him. After search-
ing some time, the crowd outside in
a state of anxiety as to the result, he appear-
ed at the door, bringing with him 'the ghost,'
in the shape of being an immaterial form of
air, turned out to be a real substance, com-
plete with flesh and bones, as we are, with an
exception to black as Hagar. In plain English,
a coloured man, who confessed himself
the property of another of his own tribe, who
had made application to the owner of
the house to become his tenant, and in order
to induce the owner to compliance, and in the
hope to prevent another tenant hastily
after they had concerted the plan of giv-
ing the house the character of being the abode
of spirits. The spirit and his employer were
both in the watch house; and further this de-
ponent saith not.

We should not be surprised if our
manufactures in a few years equalled
the quality of our cottons. In the middle
and western States, there is a fine climate
for raising the silk worm, and when the
material is prepared, the ingenuity of
our citizens will soon render the manufac-
ture equal to the foreign.—There is a large
and splendid silk establishment on Staten
Island, which prints a variety of silk goods,
in a most elegant and splendid style.

N. Y. Adv.

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—On the eastern borders of the Slate formation, are found a great number of beds of Porphyry. This Rock will be easily recognised by its speckled appearance, especially when recently broken and dipped in water. It is a hard rock, diversified in its colours, but usually presenting some shade of green, purple or black. It is found either in large irregular blocks on the surface of the ground, or in beds that run parallel with the ranges of Slate, but are easily distinguished from them by occurring in rounded masses, instead of slabs. Eight miles east of Hillsborough, on the Eno, and six miles west of Chapel Hill, on the way to Murphey's Mills, are elegant varieties of this Rock. Porphyry is susceptible of a fine polish, and comes from the hands of the Lapidary a very elegant stone. Its great hardness, however, unfits it for the ordinary purposes of Architecture. It is employed for decorations, mortars, &c.

This Slate formation embraces excellent beds of Soapstone, as before intimated; in connection with which, Copper has been found in small quantities, in Person, Randolph, Montgomery and Cabarrus. The Soapstone found on Sandy Creek, in Randolph, and in large rocks in the eastern part of Person, are the kinds, which, on account of their close, uniform texture, are best fitted for the purposes of the arts.

Serpentine occurs in great abundance on the river Eno, near McKoun's mills, but it is inferior to that found in this county.

Large masses of Green-stone, a hard rock, made up of black and white particles, but appearing when broken, of a greenish complexion, cover more or less of the slate ridges.

The Hone, or Whetstone slate (the Novaculite of Mineralogists,) is by far the most interesting and important among the collection of rocks. The most valuable bed is met with about 7 miles west of Chapel Hill, and is known by the name of McCauley's Quarry. Though thousands of Hones have been taken from this spot by travellers and others, the quarry has never yet been worked for market, and it is supposed to be equal to the supply of any demand that might be made. The best of these Hones answer with great exactness to the description given of the genuine Turkey Hones, and are probably as good.

M'Pherson's Whetstone Quarry, in Chatham, 3 miles west of Woodin's ferry, on Haw River, is next in importance. The same Rock may be observed in crossing the Salisbury road, a little north of the quarry. On the same road, in Randolph county, near Deep River, a similar kind of rock is found. And in the immediate vicinity of Chapel Hill, are several excellent quarries of Whetstone Slate, particularly at Barbee's mill, two miles south of the village. Indeed, the extent of these beds is commensurate with the great Slate formation, from Flat river, in the eastern part of Person, to the narrows of the Yadkin.

Several objects of subordinate importance occur within this district of country. On the farm of Mr. Latta, three miles south of Hillsborough, is a fine vein of Sulphate of Barytes, or Heavy Spar, which is rarely met with of such purity and elegance. It is beautifully white and shining, and being heavy like an ore, it has been suspected to contain a portion of silver: but though it has no precious quality, it is made considerable use of in the arts: as it is an ingredient in the finest porcelain ware, and is used in forming water colours.

Near the centre of the Slate Formation, a little westward of Hillsborough and Pittsborough, there is a singular collection of White Flint Rocks, which lie scattered over the ground in fragments, and are often invested with a black plated Metallic substance, which is a rich Ore of iron. From this appearance, the Professor was led to hope that beds of this valuable Ore of Iron might be discovered in this range. And he afterwards learnt that a deposite of considerable but unknown extent has been discovered in Caswell, ten miles South of the Court-House, and two miles from Anderson's Store. This ore yields from 65 to 75 per cent. of good Iron. From a locality not far from the same place, in Caswell, the Professor received a specimen of very pure Armenian Bole, which after being roasted and pulverised, is used as a paint.

White Pipe Clay is found in many places in this region. A good bed is met with at M'Kown's on the River Eno, seven miles east of Hillsborough; another occurs near the vein of Sulphate of Barytes before mentioned, and a similar one in Randolph county.

Iron Ore, in addition to that above mentioned, has been discovered in several places within the Slate Formation. From Genl. Gray, of Randolph, the Professor received specimens of several different kinds of Iron Ore, found in his vicinity, though it is believed the beds have not been much explored. One of these specimens proved to be *Native Iron*, that is, Iron naturally in a malleable state—a kind very rare, and highly valued among the Mineralogists.—But the most considerable bed of Iron Ore, that has been opened in this district, is on Teak Creek, in the western part of Chatham, which was formerly wrought into Castings, and during the Revolutionary War into cannon balls. The quality of this Iron is well calculated for forming Steel.

Not far from this bed of Iron Ore is a Mineral Spring, which is very copious, and impregnated with Iron, Salts of Lime and Magnesia. Simple Chalybeate Springs, where Iron is dissolved by the agency of fixed air, are common in almost every part of this district. In our next, we shall give some account of the Gold Mines of this State.

[*To be continued.*]

A flock of Saxony Sheep, consisting of 189 rams and 30 ewes, which were imported in the brig Hyperion, from Bremen, were sold on Thursday last, at Brighton, near Boston, for $4083—averaging about $18 64 for each sheep. The lowest price for any one was $7, and the highest $67 50.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 26, 1826.

The Raleigh Register pays the following handsome compliment to our town, in noticing the late Funeral ceremonies in honor of Jefferson and Adams.

"In no town has more imposing or appropriate honors been paid to the memory of our departed Patriots and Statesmen, Jefferson and Adams, than in Fayetteville. Indeed the public spirit displayed there on all occasions which call for it, has acquired for it abroad a character which the liberality and enterprize of its citizens fully sustain."

Supreme Court.—Yesterday's Raleigh Register states that the arguments of Counsel were closed on Saturday last, and that the Judges are now engaged in making up their opinions.

Alexander H. McRee, of Rowan, Matthias E. Manly, of Chatham, J. W. Norwood, of Hillsborough, Samuel F. Sneed, of Granville, and —— Graves, of Caswell, have obtained licences to practise law in the County Courts.

We learn that the storm of wind, rain, and hail, which visited us on Monday last, did considerable damage to the fences, corn, &c. in some parts of the county.

Among the thousand interesting incidents to which the death of Jefferson and Adams has given rise, there are few of a happier and more honorable nature, than the manifestations of respect by their old political enemies. However much the Republican may have disapproved of the Federal Administration of Mr. Adams, he now looks beyond that period, upon the scene of his efforts to produce and to support the Independence of his country: or to that in which he risked his life to maintain it. And what Federalist can now think of Mr. Jefferson but as the Author of the great Chart of our Independence, as the uniform friend and faithful servant of his country? If we have had a partiality, let us bury it with its object. Their equally singular and glorious death shews us how little the Almighty regarded the party heat and animosity which once divided them and the country—and how equally they both shared his protection and favor. Let us never separate them in our remembrance, but in the same breath pronounce the names and utter the praises of the Author and the Advocate of the Declaration of Independence.

These remarks are suggested by a perusal of the proceedings of the Town Meeting in Newbern, in this State, on learning the death of Mr. Jefferson, before that of Mr. Adams was known there. At this meeting, John Stanly, Esq., with feelings highly honorable to him as the distinguished leader of the old Federal Party in this State, submitted resolutions, breathing the same spirit of veneration for the character, and gratitude for the services, of Mr. Jefferson, which has been proclaimed from every section of the country.

Destructive Fires.—Petersburg has been a most unfortunate place. Fire after fire has, within a few years past, laid her streets in ruins so often, that she would seem to be devoted to destruction. Since our last paper, the particulars of two extensive fires have come to hand, making three in the last six months. One broke out on Saturday the 15th inst., while nearly all the inhabitants were assembled at a distance from the scene, to do honor to the memory of Jefferson and Adams. Just as the first hymn was commenced, the alarm of fire was given, upon which the multitude proceeded to the spot, and, with great exertions, arrested the flames after the destruction of 25 houses. On the following Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., another fire broke out, which destroyed about 30 buildings; only a few of which, however, were of much value. The origin of the latter had not been ascertained; but there was little doubt of the former being the work of some villain, who seized the opportunity afforded by the desertion of the town, to effect his diabolical purpose.

North Carolina Militia.—We have frequent opportunities of shaking our sides at the laughable jokes of the wits of the Yankee Nation, whenever our own dear State happens to be brought to their notice by the sight of a bag of cotton or a barrel of tar upon their wharves. Some of these good folk seem to have a perfect horror of the very name of N. Carolina, and consider it the eighth wonder that such a heathenish, outlandish sort of a place should contain such bright gold as we send *into* the world, for they evidently consider us as utterly *out* of it. The latest morceau of this kind which we have seen is contained in the confession (we hope not the *dying* confession) of a Yankee Schoolmaster, who had to work his way to popularity by stuffing himself till he was half dead with what he emphatically calls the fat of the land, "liquid pork and dough-nuts." He must either eat like a hungry beggar, of food from which his stomach revolted, or lose his place and starve. So, says he, "like the North Carolina militia, who, when commanded to fire, shut their eyes, banish thought, and pull trigger," he gobbled down the pork and dough-nuts till he fairly won the affections of the whole village. There is but one little circumstance which detracts from the excellence of the joke, and that is, that our schoolmaster forgot that the North Carolina militia never use such dangerous instruments as guns when they assemble on the "tented field," but that the *corn stocks* which they shoulder on such occasions are as inoffensive as the "tooting we'pon" of David Gamut, which makes such a figure in Cooper's last novel.

Dr. Cooper, President of the South Carolina College, proposes to publish his Lectures on Political Economy, delivered before the Senior Class of that Institution. They will fill 300 pages, 8vo., price $2 in boards. The high character of the Author justifies the expectation of a valuable work.

Phenomenon.—S. A. Ruddock, of Washington City, calculates, that on the evening of the 31st inst. "there will be an extraordinary approximation and union of the rays of Jupiter and Venus, so much so that their concentrated effulgence will supply the deficiency of the absent moon. They will set together at 8 h. 51 m. mean time, at Washington; be in conjunction August 1, A. M. 3 h. 37 m."

If this prove correct, it is surprizing that Astronomers did not sooner ascertain and announce so singular and interesting a circumstance.

At the recent grand ball in Paris, for the benefit of the Greeks, "the venerable General Lafayette," says a letter, "was received by the company as a father would be amidst his children."

From the Greenville (S. C.) Republican.

Hydrophobia.—Our correspondent in Chester district, under date of 6th inst. says—"A melancholy occurrence took place this day week on the south fork of Fishing Creek: Mr. Pagan observing that a little favorite dog of his had something ailing it, confined it in a barrel to prevent accidents; but in a day or two it found means to escape, and bit the whole of Mr. P's family, consisting of seven, himself included. Mrs. P. already shews symptoms of hydrophobia.—Three of Mr. Abraham Gill's children were also bit by the same dog, before it could be secured."

The letter of Thomas Jefferson to the Mayor of Washington, declining an invitation to attend the celebration of the last fourth of July in that city, has been printed in Baltimore, on *white satin*.

Extraordinary Production.—Mr. Eli Logan, of East-Marlborough township, in Chester county, Pa. raised on his farm last season, from *one* potatoe, *six bushels and a half*. The potatoe was cut into 234 pieces.

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, July 20.

By the Danube, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 6th ult.

In relation to Greece, the dates from Patras are to May 15th. The army of Ibrahim, containing 2900 Egyptians and 1200 Turks, was still near that city, and so enfeebled by the siege of Missolonghi, as to be unable to attempt any thing. The soldiers from Missolonghi were most affectionately received at Salona. They are called the "Sacred Battalion."

A letter from Trieste of May 22d, confirms the report that 1800 men had cut their way through the Turks, and joined Karaiskaki. The Egyptian fleet was at Patras, and the Turkish squadron passed Zante on the 5th, for the Archipelago. Every preparation is making for the defence of Napoli; the soldiers have just been clothed by the French committee, and troops are assembling in all parts. A national assembly has met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Ypsilanti is looked upon for president.

Washington city, July 22.

Again the Western Mail brings us a tale of horror. The following is an extract of another letter, for which we are indebted to the gentleman who furnished us with the information respecting the fate of the Beauchamps, husband and wife:—

Lexington, July 10, 1826.

"Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. Pen, ink, and paper, were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha, beside the wife of the former, who *stabbed herself*, as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r John, Hallman, Jamaica.
" Hope, Swift, Richmond.

CLEARED,

Sch'r Fairplay, Fontain, Philadelphia.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Lallerstedt Mallett, of Bladen County, to Miss Jane Smith, daughter of John Smith, Esq.

In Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Henry M. Ledbetter, Mr. Kenneth McLeod, Postmaster, to Mrs. Ann McInnis, both of that place.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday night last, Mr. Samuel Allen, printer, formerly of Wilmington, N. C

Also, on the 13th inst. Miss Catharine McKinnon, a native of Kintyre, Scotland, aged 60 years.

At New Garden, Robeson county, on the 16th inst. Miss Flora Graham, step-daughter of the Rev. John McIntyre, aged 20 years and 9 months.

In Chatham county, on the 4th inst., Major Peter Farrar, aged about 62 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 9 a 9¼. Bacon 9 a 10. Candles, mould, 17½. Coffee 15 a 20. Corn, $1 a $1 10. Flour, sup. $7. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 12½. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 3. Molasses, 40 a 42½. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 55 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 65 a 75; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ⅓ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 a 1 10. Whiskey, 38 a 40.

Mr. Strange's Oration

A FEW pamphlet copies of the Oration of Robert Strange, Esq., delivered in this town on the 4th instant, may be had of E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Neal MacNeill, deceased, late of Richmond County, No. Ca.—they now request all those who have demands against said estate, to present them for payment to either of the subscribers, properly authenticated according to law, otherwise they will be barred of a recovery. All those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JOHN MACNEILL,
HUGH MACARN,
July 20, 1826. 772w *Executors.*

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of James Mollett and William Maffitt, are hereby notified that I have been appointed Agent to collect the debts due the said firm—further indulgence will not be granted; if immediate payment be not made, suits will be instituted in all cases.

DILLON JORDAN, *Agent.*
July 26. tf.

Drawing
OF THE NEW YORK
State Literature Lottery,
CLASS NO. 4, FOR 1826.
38—57—1—45—11—26—7—19.

Holders of Prizes are requested to call and receive the Cash, or renew them in the

Union Canal Lottery,

Which will be drawn this day in Philadelphia.—

Highest Prize, $20,000.

Tickets $5,—Shares in proportion, to be had, in a variety of numbers, at the

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Under Lafayette Hotel, *Fayetteville.*
July 26.

North American Review.

No. LII—July, 1826—Received for Subscribers, and for sale, by *John Mac Rae*, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.—Subscription, $5 per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LII.

I. *Dane's Digest of American Law.*
A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law, with occasional Notes and Comments.—By Nathan Dane, LL. D.

II. *Worcester's Elements of History.*
Elements of History, Ancient and Modern; with Historical Charts.—By J. E. Worcester.

III. *Popular Education.*
Practical Observations upon the Education of the People.—By Henry Brougham, Esq.

IV. *Harby's Discourse on the Jewish Synagogue.*
1. The Constitution of the Reformed Society of Israelites, for promoting true Principles of Judaism, according to its Purity and Spirit. Founded in Charleston, S. Carolina, sixteenth January, 1825.
2. A Discourse delivered in Charleston, South Carolina, on the twenty-first of November, 1825, before the Reformed Society of Israelites, &c.—By Isaac Harby, a Member.

V. *Lexicography of the New Testament.*
1. De vera Natura atque Indole Orationis Græcæ Novi Testamenti Commentatio, Auctore H. Planck.
2. Clavis Novi Testamenti Philologica, Auctore M. C. A. Wahl.
3. Grammatik des Neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms.—Von G. B. Winer.
4. Lexicon manuale Græco-Latinum in Libros Novi Testamenti, Auctore C. G. Bretschneider.
5. A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, from the 'Clavis Philologica' of C. A. Wahl.—By Edward Robinson.
6. A Greek Grammar of the New Testament, translated from the German of G. B. Winer.—By Moses Stuart and Edward Robinson.

VI. *Lewis's Outlines of the Eng. Language.*
Analytical Outlines of the English Language, or a cursory Examination of its Materials and Structure.—By John Lewis.

VII. *Scottish Song.*
The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern; with an Introduction and Notes, Historical and Critical.—By Allan Cunningham.

VIII. *Cooper's Novels.*
1. The Pioneers, or the Sources of the Susquehanna; a Descriptive Tale.—By the Author of 'Precaution.'
2. The Last of the Mohicans; a Narrative of 1757.—By the Author of 'The Pioneers.'

IX. *Correspondence on the History of the Law.*
Sampson's Discourse and Correspondence with various learned Jurists, upon the History of the Law, with the addition of several Essays, Tracts, and Documents relating to the Subject.

X. *Critical Notices.*
1. Verri's Roman Nights.
2.—1. De Kay's Address.
2. Boston Athenæum.
3. Public Works of the State of Georgia.
4. The Deformed Boy.
5. American Journal of Education.
6. Pickering's Reports.
7. Gould's Edition of Virgil.

Quarterly list of New Publications.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account. E. E. LEWIS.
June 14. 71tf.

POETRY.

The world is bright before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine;
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,
Thy bosom Pleasure's shrine:
And thine the sunbeam given,
In Nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm as when from Heaven,
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow,
The death-dirge of the gay,
That tells ere dawn of morrow,
Those charms may melt away—
That sun's bright beam be shaded,
That sky be bright no more,
The summer flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not—though lonely
Thy Evening home may be;
Though Beauty's bark can only
Float on a Summer's sea:
Though Time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild flower wreath of feeling,
The sum beam of the heart.

Magna civitas—Magna solitudo.

Here all is heartless—hollow—loud—
Vain glittering show and empty sound;
Society's a lonesome crowd—
Pleasure—the same dull, tedious round.

One heart to love—one lip to press—
One friend to trust, in some wild glen,
Were less a waste—oh, ten times less
Than this wide solitude of men.

RAGS.

CASH paid for *RAGS*, of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.
July 7.—75 6t

☞ The Hillsborough Recorder will please publish the above 6 times, and forward the bill to this office.

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indented apprentice named WILLIAM SEARS, in the 21st. year of his age. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, as I shall prosecute any person doing so to the extent of the law.

The above reward will be given, but no charges paid, for his delivery to me. D. McCALL.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1826.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital $300,00 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.
Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.
November 5, 1825—41-tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls *TANNERS' OIL.*
January 18.—50tf.

Fortune's Favours

ARE AGAIN READY FOR DISTRIBUTION AT

Hatcher's,

Where were obtained (at the Norfolk Office,) one fourth of the Capital Prize of

Twenty Thousand Dollars,

And one of the entire Prizes of *Five Hundred Dollars* in the third Class of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery. At this Office similar favours may be obtained in the Fourth Class of the same Lottery, to be drawn in Richmond, & in which are the handsome prizes of

$20,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000 $4,000, $2,910; 12 of $1,000,

And 18 of 500 dollars, &c.

Tickets only $5—Shares in proportion.
Speedy application should be made at
HATCHER'S LUCKY OFFICE,
July 5. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

Sugar and Rum.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers,
10 hhds. prime Sugar.
50 bbls. N. E. Rum.
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 5.

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.
100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel. *For sale by*
JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

12 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bags Green Coffee,
12 Boxes Tin Plate.
By C. T. HAIGH.
June 14, 1826—71-4t

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to
MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.
Nov. 7, 1825—40.tf

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.
JNO. HUSKE.
April 26th 1826. 64

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a List of Property which I propose to sell, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax due thereon,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of August, 1826, for the Tax of the year 1824, with the cost of advertising:

Lots.	*By whom listed.*	*Valuation.*	*Location and description.*	*Tax.*
1	Bass, Lydia	$50	1-8 of an acre, with a house west side town	$0 17
1	Burklow, Ann, by Mary Burklow,	50	unimproved, joins Bowen, Green street	17
1		100	with a house, joins McRae, North street	34
1	piece of land by do. do.	144	48 acres, joins Beebe, north side of town	48
1	do. do. by do. do.	100	Harrington Hill	34
1	lot Betsey Burklow, by Mary	150	with a small house, joins Hannah Burklow, No. Street	50
1	Chisholm, John R.	20	2 acres in town	07
11	by the same	110	out of town	37
1	Campbell, P. J.	15	No. 49, Campbellton, including poll,	87
2	Dawson, Sarah	300	1 1-8 acre, improved, Grove and Ann Streets,	1 01
	Hammonds, Absolem	100	100 acres, Middle Creek (with poll tax),	1 16
1	Ingram, John	50	South side Brick Row, including his poll,	99
	by the same,	37	150 acres Land, Sampson road,	12
1	Jackson, Needham	50	his residence, North Street,	17
1	Mitchell, James Jr.	50	1-8 of an acre, part of No. 13, Campbellton, and poll,	99
1	McLeod, Elenor (D. S.)	100	1-2 of this Lot, Maiden Lane,	34
	Odum, Wm by Geo. W. E.	600	150 acres, joins John Kelly, N. W. side Cape Fear,	2 01
1	Rounds, Joseph	400	Haymount, (dwelling out of town) including poll,	2 18
		25	vacant Lot, joins Newby's garden, Haymount,	8
		400	improved, formerly Wm. Richard's, foot of Haymount,	1 36
1	Robbins, Gurdon, by Ch. McAlister,	500	about 7 acres with the Jug Factory,	1 70
1		600	with house, &c. joins Wilcox, &c. Green street,	2 01
1	same,	50	60 feet front, joins Candle Factory, Cross creek,	17
1	,,	10	130 do unimproved, Haymount, out of town,	3
1	,,	136	68 acres, Murchison road, occupied by S. Fort,	45
1	Stevens, James	200	his residence, Grove street, opposite jail, (and poll)	1 49
1	Walker, Nancy	300	6½ acres with her house, Ramsay street, out of town,	1 01
1	the same	50	50 acres, joins Black, two miles from town,	17
1	Windham, Elizabeth	200	3 1-2 acres, dwelling and out of town,	68
1	Webster, Edward	20	66 by 150 feet, vacant, out of town, with poll,	89
	The following Property appears on the Tax List as unlisted, and subject to double tax:			
1	Jones, Levin, Estate	400	his late residence, Campbellton,	1 36
1	do do	25	vacant, No. 49, Campbellton,	9
1	do do	25	do do	9
1	King, Nathan	150	1-2 acre, joins Tillinghast, Ramsay street,	51
1	Vann, Mary Ann	200	improved, East of William Vann's, Campbellton,	67
1	Vann, James	300	house, part of No. 94 & 95, Campbellton, including poll,	1 83

WM. WADDILL, Jr.
Fayetteville, June 10, 1826. 736w, For JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*

Managers' Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

YATES & McINTYRE return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of N. Carolina, for the very liberal patronage they have received at their Office in Raleigh for tickets in the various Lotteries of which they were Managers, and solicit a continuance of it at the same Office; or their *newly established* one at FAYETTEVILLE, in either of the *following Schemes* and hope they will, as usual, meet the decided approbation of an enlightened public.

Highest Prizes, $20,000, $10.000, &c. &c.

Union Canal Lottery,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
23d CLASS—New Series.
To be drawn on the 26th July, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000 is	20,000
1	-	6,000	6,000
1	-	1,930	1,930
10	-	1,000	10,000
20	-	500	10,000
23	-	250	5,750
104	-	100	10,400
104	-	50	5,200
208	-	20	4,160
1,040	-	10	10,400
10,608	-	5	53,040
12,120	Prizes,		$136,880
22,100	Blanks—34,220	Tickets.	

Whole Tickets, $5
Halves, 2 50
Quarters, 1 25
Whole packages $100
Half do. 50
Quarter do. 25

Virginia
Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,
4th Class—To be drawn at Richmond—1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	-	10,000	10,000
1	-	6,000	6,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	4,000	4,000
1	-	2,910	2,910
12	-	1,000	12,000
18	-	500	9,000
24	-	200	4,800
186	-	50	9,300
186	-	20	3,720
1,488	-	10	14,880
13,950	-	5	69,750
15,870	Prizes,	42,840 Tickets	$171,360
26,970	Blanks,		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$60	Whole Tickets	$5
Half do	30	Half do	2 50
Quarter do	15	Quarter do	1 25

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.
*** A regular supply of Tickets in all Lotteries of *respectability* constantly kept, and the prizes paid or received in payment for Tickets.
All orders, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & McINTYRE, or
B. C. DUPLAINE, at either
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
June 7. 70tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.
Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
29 bags Green Coffee
10 hhds. Retailing Molasses
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 do Northern Gin
2000 lbs. first quality Cheese.
May 3, 1826—56.tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Sheriff's Deeds,

For Lands sold for Taxes,

Drafted by a gentleman possessing the requisite legal knowledge, just printed and for sale. Also, a great variety of Sheriff's, Clerk's, Constable's, and other Blanks. E. J. HALE.
April 24.

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.
Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

Fortune's Favours Again!

ARE bestowed on the customers of our Office, in the Grand Military Lottery, No. 1, of South Carolina, drawn on the 24th inst., No. 9:1:30, a prize of

Two Thousand Dollars;

sold to a Lady of Mecklenburg, N. C. No. 30:1:9, a prize of

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

to a Gentleman of Wake county, N. C., and two prizes of *Six Hundred* each in Shares to individuals in* Fayetteville, Edenton and Beaufort. The names of the fortunate adventurers will be announced as soon as permitted.

It is a fact that the last five Monday's Mails have brought us the pleasing news, that we have sold Capital Prizes; those we now announce fill up the number of

NINE CAPITALS,

sold at this office within the short space of 5 weeks. Whilst such luck continues in such rapid succession at our office, certainly the proper place to apply is to
YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or *Fayetteville.*

P. S.—We had the pleasure of paying *The Cash* for a $1000 Prize this morning, to Messrs. Blaney & Co., of Wilmington, and of $500 to Ruffin Smith, of Scotland Neck. The holders of the Prizes will meet with the same promptness.
May 29, 1826.

*Sold and *Paid* to a Gentleman in town.

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.
Jan. 10, 1826.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed to receive the Lists of Taxable Property for the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, will attend for that purpose at the Town Hall, on Saturdays the 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th inst., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. When not otherwise engaged, he will also receive them in the afternoon of any other day, (Sunday excepted) until the 1st of August, at C. & P. Mallett's Office on Gillespie street. C. P. MALLETT.
July 5, 1826.

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55—tf.

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of James King, deceased. All those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for payment.

WILLIAM M. KING, Adm'r.
May 3, 1826.—66—3m

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4-4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3-4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4-4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.
April, 24, 1826—64-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber is STANDARD KEEPER for the County of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville, and keeps his office on the South East corner of the Market Square, adjoining the Stores of Messrs. Baker and David Smith. Persons using Weights, Measures, and Steelyards in said Town and County are requested to bring them forward and have them adjusted agreeably to the several Acts of Assembly, or the forfeit will be sued for.

ISAAC NEWBERRY, Standard Keeper.
July 12.

Extract from an act of Assembly, passed [illegible]

"That every trader buying or selling by Weights or Measures, and every miller, shall, before the first day of May next, and at least in every year thereafter, cause their Weights and Measures, and Steelyards to be examined and adjusted by the Standard Keeper in the county in which Weights and Measures are used, of which examination and adjustment, the Standard Keeper shall give a certificate stating the Weights and Measures him examined and adjusted; and any trader or miller or selling by Weights or Measures, neglecting to comply with the requisites of this act, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered [illegible] of the State, at the instance of the Standard Keeper,' &c.

Fayetteville Academy

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. [illegible], a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials of his education and experience, has been appointed as the Principal of this Academy; he will have charge of the Classical Department, as well as the general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent recommendations the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other assistants in the English Department, as may be necessary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will, it is believed, be found to be one of the best Schools for Young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed, as well as the intellect improved, under the influence of the example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town for several years past, and the peculiarly convenient apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the moderate rate of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the patronage of the public, particularly to those of the adjacent country. The central situation of Fayetteville affords facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the number of youth sent to this Institution, particularly from abroad, will be carefully observed, and the morals of the School as within it, and a proper attention will be paid to their habits, manners, and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MA[illegible]
Secretary of the school Co[illegible]
Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in [illegible]
FIRST CLASS.
To be drawn the 29th November,

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000 is	$[illegible]
1	-	6,000	-
1	-	5,000	-
1	-	4,000	-
1	-	2,500	-
1	-	1,340	-
6	-	1,000	-
12	-	500	-
156	-	50	-
780	-	10	-
7,800	-	5	-
8,760	Prizes,	24,360 Tickets	$[illegible]
15,600	Blanks,		

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other tickets, having on them the same numbers, in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz.

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to [illegible]
The 2d, 1st, and 3d, to
The 2d, 3d, and 1st, to
The 3d, 1st, and 2d, to
The 3d, 2d, and 1st, to

Those 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of the above orders, will each be entitled to a prize of [illegible] dollars.

Those 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of combination, will each be entitled to a prize of [illegible] dollars.

Those 156 tickets which shall have on them any two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st or 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $[illegible]

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them any one of the other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 10 dollars.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 5 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of any superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior one.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

†‡† Tickets and shares can be had in the scheme at the Managers' offices,

Whole Tickets,
Halves,
Quarters,

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North Carolina, will be received in payment.

†‡† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive attention, if addressed to YATES & M'[illegible]
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.

†‡† Tickets, in whole or in Shares, in the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety by applying as above—personally or by letter.
July 19

Blanks, of all kinds

May be procured at this Office, and at the [illegible]